India

15 August 1948 To 15 August 1949

FOREWORD

Today the Indian union is two years old. India's record of achievement during last year, perhaps not altogether satisfying to sanguine spirits, is nevertheless heartening and full of promise for the future.

One of the biggest tasks that faced the Government during the year was the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan. Nearly six million refugees, uprooted from their homes in the West Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province and Sind, had to be settled, fed, and given roofs over their heads, clothing and work. This problem was aggravated by the arrival of over a million destitute refugees from East Bengal who fled their homes owing to a sense of insecurity and continued danger to their lives.

Much progress was achieved in this work during the year, not only in the physical aspects of rehabilitation but in emotional readjustments and in soothing the minds of those who had suffered grievously. The elasticity of India's economy, the strength of India's leadership and stability of the Government were never better exemplified than in this gigantic task of rehabilitation which might have strained even older established Governments to breaking point.

The face of India continued to change during the year until all the hundreds of principalities which had existed as Princely India had been worked into the new pattern. From well nigh 550 States and a score of feudatory estates have emerged less than 20 administrative units. The Princes of India have become constitutional heads and democratic institutions have been introduced in the States.

Faith in the concept of a secular state has taken root and all communities and religious groups have regained that sense of security and traditional mutual tolerance which were for a brief while disrupted by the separatist movement and the partition of India.

Perhaps the greatest handicap facing the Government of India is the shortage of food and the necessity to spend hard-earned foreign exchange on imports of foodgrains. The Government of India have declared war on food scarcity and a tremendous drive is in progress to make India self-sufficient in food by 1951.

Vast national building projects are under way, and in ten years' time there is a reasonable guarantee of prosperity. But during that time the Government and the people of India have many difficult problems to face.

The following pages may give a glimpse, not only of what has been done but of the nature of such problems.

Colonel Unni Nayar
Public Relations Officer
Embassy of India

Washington, D.C., August 15, 1949

JANA GAṆA MANA

Provisional National Anthem Of India

By

Rabindranath Tagore

Jana-gaṇa-mana adhināyaka jaya he,
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā.

Punjāba, Sindhu, Gujarāta, Marāṭhā,
Dravida, Utkala, Vaṅga;
Vindhya, Himācala, Jamunā, Gangā,
Uccala Jaladhi taraṅga,
Tava śubha nāme jāge,
Tava śubha āśisa māge,
Gāhe tava jaya gāthā.
Jaṇagaṇa maṅgala dāyaka jaya he,
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā;
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya
jaya he.

2.

Aharaha tava āhvāna pracārita,
Suni tava udāra vāṇī,
Hindu, Bauddha, Sikha, Jaina, Pārasika,
Īsāyī, Musalmāna, Khristāni,
Pūraba pacchima āsē
Tava siṁhāsana pāśe,
Premahāra hoy gāthā.
Jaṇagaṇa aikya vidhāyaka jaya he
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā;
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya
jaya he.

3.

Patana abhyudaya bandhura panthā
Yuga yuga dhāvita yātrī;
Duti ārā asaruṇi tava rathacākrā
Mukharita pathā dina rātrī,
Dārunā vighnā rājī,
Tava śaṅkha dhvani bājē,
Sankaṭa duḥkha trātā.
Jaṇagaṇa pathā parichāyaka jaya he
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā;
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya
jaya he.

4.

Ghora timira ghana nibidha nishithe
Pīḍita mūrchita deśe,
Jāgrata chilā tumi avichala maṅgala
Nata nayane animeshe.
Dubsvapne trātā
Bahane kariyā ādhe;
Bhaiyānayi tumi māte,
Jaṇagaṇa duḥkha trāyaka jaya he,
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā;
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya
jaya he.

5.

Rātri prabhāti ilā udilo ravichavi
Pūrva udayāchal bhāle;
Gāhe vihaṅgama punya samīraṇa
Nava jīvana rasa dhāle,
Tava karuṇārunā rāgā
Nidrita Bharata jāgē,
Tava chāraṇa pānta lāgē.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya
Bhārata bhāgya vidhātā,
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya
jaya he.

JANA GANA MANA

MODERATO

JANA GANA MANA ADHI NA YAKA JAYA HE BHARATA BHAGYAVI DHATA PAN

JA BA SINDHA GUJA RATA MARATHA DRAVIDA UT KALA BANGA

VINDYA HI MA CHALA YAMUNA GANGA U CHALA JALADITHA- RANGA

TAVA SHUBHA NAME JA GE TAVA SHUBHA ASISHA MAGE

GA HE TAVA ASISHA GATHA JANA GANA MANGALA DHAYAKA JAYA HE

BHARATA BHAGYA VI DHATA JAYA HE JAYA HE JAYA

HE JAYA JAYA JAYA JAYA HE -

ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY THE POET

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Thy name rouses the hearts
of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujrat and Maratha, of Dravid,
Orissa and Bengal.
It echoes in the hills of
the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
mingles in the music of
Jumna and Ganges,
and is chanted by the waves
of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessing
and sing thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

Day and night, thy voice goes out
from land to land,
calling Hindus, Buddhists,
Sikhs and Jains round thy throne
and Parsees, Mussalmans and Christians.
Offerings are brought to thy shrine
by the East and the West
to be woven in a garland of love.
Thou bringest the hearts
of all peoples into the harmony of one life,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

Eternal Charioteer,
thou drivest man's history
along the road rugged
with rises and falls of Nations
Amidst all tribulations and terror
thy trumpet sounds to hearten
those that despair and droop,
and guide all people in their paths
of peril and pilgrimage.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

When the long dreary night was dense
with gloom
and the country lay still in a stupor,
thy Mother's arms held her,
thy wakeful eyes bent upon her face,
till she was rescued
from the dark evil dreams
that oppressed her spirit.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

The night dawns, the sun rises in the East,
the birds sing, the morning breeze
brings a stir of new life.
Touched by the golden rays of thy love
India wakes up and
bends her head at thy feet.
Thou King of all kings,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

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Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Thy name rouses the hearts
of the Punjab, Sind,
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It echoes in the hills of
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Jamna and Ganges,
and is chanted by the waves
of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessing
and sing thy praise.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

Day and night, thy voice goes out
from land to land,
calling Hindus, Buddhists,
Sikhs and Jains, recall thy throne
and Parsees, Muslims and Christians.
Offerings are brought to thy shrine
by the East and the West
to be woven in a garland of love.
Thou bringest the hearts
of all peoples into the harmony of one life,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

Eternal Charioteer,
thou dwelest amid history
along the road marked
with years and falls of nations
amidst all tribulations and terror
thy strength stands to hearten
those tired, despair and cross,
and guide all people in their path
of suffering and pilgrimage.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

When the long dreary night was dense
with gloom
and the country lay still in a stupor,
thy mercy's arms held her,
thy mother's eyes kept upon her face,
she was treasured
from the dark evil dreams
that oppressed her spirit.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

The night dawns, the sun rises in the East,
the birds sing, the morning breeze
brings a stir of new life.
Touched by the golden rays of thy love
India wakes up and
bows her head at thy feet.
Thou King of all kings,
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Victory, Victory, Victory to thee!

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

THE CABINET

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,	Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs, and Scientific Research
Sardar Vallabhbhai Jebherbhai Patel,	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister-in-charge of Home Affairs and States
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,	Education
Dr. John Matthai,	Finance
Sardar Baldev Singh,	Defence
Mr. Jagjivan Ram,	Labor
Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai,	Communications
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur,	Health
Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar,	Law
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee,	Industry and Supply
Mr. Narhari Vishnu Gadgil,	Works, Mines and Power
Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar,	Railways and Transport
Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram,	Food and Agriculture
Mr. Kshitish Chandra Neogy,	Commerce

MINISTERS OF STATE

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena,	Rehabilitation
Mr. Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar,	Information and Broadcasting
Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha,	Chief Whip
Mr. K. Santhanam,	Transport

DEPUTY MINISTERS OF STATE

Mr. Khurshed Lal,	Communications
Mr. Balkrishna Viswanath Keskar,	External Affairs

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

Constitution

Dr. Rajendra Prasad,	President
Dr. H.C. Mookerjee,	Vice-President
Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari,	Vice-President

Legislative

Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar,	Speaker
Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar,	Deputy Speaker

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Rajkumari Amrit Kaur,	Health
Dr. Shiyama Prasad Mookerjee,	Law
Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee,	Industry and Supply
Mr. Harbert Vishnu Gadgil,	Works, Mines and Power
Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar,	Railways and Transport
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Legislative

Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar,	Speaker
Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar,	Deputy Speaker

PROVINCES

Assam

Governor	Mr. Sri Prakasa
Premier	Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi
Capital	Shillong

Bihar

Governor	Mr. Madhao Shrihari Aney
Premier	Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha
Capital	Patna

Bombay

Governor	Raja Maharaj Singh
Premier	Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher
Capital	Bombay City

Central Provinces And Berar

Governor	Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa
Premier	Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
Capital	Nagpur

Madras

Governor	Maharaja of Bhavnagar
Premier	Mr. Kumaraswami Raja
Capital	Madras City

Orissa

Governor	Mr. Asaf Ali
Premier	Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab
Capital	Bhuvneshwar

East Punjab

Governor	Mr. Chandulal Trivedi
Premier	Mr. Bhimsen Sachar
Capital	Jullundur

United Provinces

Governor	Mr. Hormasji Peroshaw Mody
Premier	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
Capital	Lucknow

West Bengal

Governor	Dr. Kailash Nath Katju
Premier	Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy
Capital	Calcutta

STATES

Unions

Saurashtra Union

Rajpramukh (President)	Jam Saheb of Nawanagar
Premier	Mr. U.N. Dheber
Capital	Rajkot

Vindhya Pradesh Union

Rajpramukh (President)	Maharaja of Rewa
Premier	.....
Capital	Rewa

Rajasthan Union

Rajpramukh (President)	Maharaja of Jaipur
Premier	Mr. Hiralal Shastri
Capital	Jaipur

Madhyabharat Union

Rajpramukh (President)	Maharaja of Gwalior
Premier	Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya
Capital	Indore

Patiala And East Punjab States

Rajpramukh (President)	Maharaja of Patiala
Premier	Giani Kartar Singh
Capital	Patiala

Travancore And Cochin Union

Rajpramukh (President)	Maharaja of Travancore
Premier	Mr. Narayana Pillai
Capital	Trivandrum

Single Units

Hyderabad State

Ruler	Nizam of Hyderabad
Military Governor	Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri
Capital	Hyderabad City

Kashmir And Jammu State

Ruler	Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu
Premier	Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah
Capital	Srinagar

Mysore

Ruler	Maharaja of Mysore
Premier	.....
Capital	Mysore City

Not Affected So Far

Manipur
Khasi States
Tripura
Cooch-Bihar

Centrally Administered

Himachal Pradesh Union

Government of India Representative	Mr. N. C. Mehta
Capital	Simla

Bhopal

Government of India Representative	Mr. N. B. Bonerjee
Capital	Bhopal City

Rampur

Capital	Rampur City

Sikkim

Capital	Gangtok

Centrally Administered Provinces

Kutch
Delhi
Ajmer-Merwara
Coorg
Andaman and Nicobar Islands

DATES AT A GLANCE

August 15, 1948-------August 15, 1949

Sept. 13
The Indian Army marched into Hyderabad to put down Razakar disorders.

Oct. 5
Governor-General C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated in Delhi the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, conferring sickness and disability-benefits on two million industrial workers.

Oct. 8
India was elected to a 3-year term on the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

Oct. 12
Automatic telephone factory at Bangalore established.

Nov. 29
"Untouchability" made criminal offence by Constituent Assembly.

Dec. 7
Religious freedom guaranteed by Article 20 of Draft Constitution.

1st January
1. Ceasefire in Kashmir.
2. Pandit Nehru announces decision to convene 13-Nation Conference on Indonesia.
3. Reserve Bank of India nationalized.

Jan. 20
Asian Conference on Indonesia opens in Delhi.

Jan. 24
1. International Bank's Mission arrives in New Delhi.
2. Pandit Nehru reiterates Government's Industrial policy.

Jan. 31
1. Hindustan Aircraft factory at Bangalore commences operation.
2. First night air-mail service between Indian towns begins operation.

Feb. 1
Indian Newspapers enter into partnership with Reuters and Press Trust of India created.

Feb. 6
Nizam hands over personal estate to State Government.

Feb. 20
1. Arrests of Communists to prevent sabotage.
2. Village assemblies under the Self-Rule Act elected in the United Provinces.

March 10
Parliament sanctions Rs.130 million for river valley projects.

March 14
First batch of colonists sent out to the Andaman Islands.

March 22
Appointment announced of Admiral Chester Nimitz as Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir.

March 23
Fatewadi Irrigation Works inaugurated.

April 9
National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO inaugurated.

April 11
Air Transport Association of India inaugurated.

April 27
Commonwealth Conference agrees that India shall remain a member of the Commonwealth even after becoming an independent republic.

May 12
Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit presents credentials as India's Ambassador to the U.S.A.

May 17
Indian Constituent Assembly endorses London Agreement.

May 23
Yamuna Hydro-electric scheme inaugurated.

June 19
Chandernagore votes for merger with India.

June 29
Prime Minister Nehru asks that the Indian food problem be dealt with "on a war footing."

July 14
Violent and subversive activities of the Communist party criticized by the Prime Minister.

EMBASSY OF INDIA, WASHINGTON

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Mr. Binay Ranjan Sen
Financial Counsellor	Mr. Nivarti Sundaresan
Military and Air Attache	Brigadier Dilip Chaudhuri
First Secretary	Mr. Triloki Nath Kaul
Second Secretary	Mr. T. S. Parasuram
Second Secretary	Mr. Ashok B. Bhadkamkar
Educational Attache	Mr. Ashfaque Husain
Food Attache	Mr. N.G. Abhyankar
Director Supply Mission	Mr. A.R. Palit
Public Relations Officer	Colonel Unni Nayar
Director, Information Services	Mr. Shiv K. Shastri

CONSULAR OFFICES

Consul-General in New York	Mr. Ramji R. Saksena
Consul in San Francisco	Mr. A.K. Dar

PRINCIPAL INDIAN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Ambassadors

U.S.A.	Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
U.S.S.R.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan *
France	Sardar H.S. Malik *
China	Sardar K.M. Panikkar
Italy	Diwan Ram Lal *
Turkey	Diwan Chaman Lal
Burma	Mr. M.S. Rauf
Iran	Syed Ali Zaheer
Nepal	Mr. Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh
Egypt	Mr. A. Asghar Fyzee *
Brazil	Mr. Aftab Rai (Charge d'Affaires)
Czechoslovakia	Mr. N. Raghavan
Afghanistan	Mr. Rup Chand
Argentina	Mr. Jamshed Vesugar
Holland	Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta
Belgium	Mr. B.P.H.B. Tyabji (Charge d'Affaires)

* Not yet presented credentials

High Commissioners

U.K.	Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon
Canada	Mr. S.K. Kirpalani
Australia	Mr. Daya Singh Bedi
Pakistan	Mr. Sita Ram

* * * * * * * *

Permanent Representative to U.N.O.	Mr. B.N. Rau

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Siam	Mr. Bhagwat Dayal
Switzerland and Vatican City	Mr. D.B. Desai
Sweden	Mr. R.K. Nehru
Portugal	Mr. P.A. Menon

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15 August 1948 - 15 August 1949

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CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Constitution of new India will be adopted on October 2, 1949, which is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

This Constitution embodies the results of India's determined but patient efforts to win freedom from alien rule and to achieve democratic institutions for her people. In the process of its formation and development, the freedom movement in India sought increasingly to lean on the high principles and purposes of a democratic order in which the individual has opportunities to find the best in himself.

Its mental climate could be said to derive its vitality from the implications of the American and French Revolutions, the ideas of Rousseau and Locke and the fascinating drama of the British parliamentary system. At the same time Indian thinkers reflected on their past history and found the lessons they had gathered from the crystallized wisdom of XIX century European thinkers confirmed in the political institutions of ancient India.

Underlying the thinking of Indian leaders was the problem of creating a just and harmonious balance between individual liberty and the requirements of modern government.

The purposes which the new Constitution is to fulfil were thus indicated in the "Objectives Resolution" passed by the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946:

"Wherein all power and authority of the sovereign, independent India, its constituent parts and organs of government are derived from the people; and

Wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social,economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality; and

Wherein shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations, and this ancient land attain its rightful and honored place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

The"Objectives Resolution" as given above provides both for individual liberty as well as a number of economic, political, social and other rights which obviously contemplate state activity in that behalf. The new Constitution follows this principle. Part III of the Constitution contains a very exhaustive list of Fundamental Rights divided under the heads of (a) Rights of Equality, (b) Rights relating to religion, (c) Cultural and educational rights, (d) Rights to Property, and (e) Rights to Constitutional remedies. Among the rights to equality are (1) freedom of speech and expression; (2) freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely in the territories of India, to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business:

These rights also bar the State from discriminating against any citizen "on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them." Further, no citizen shall, "on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or (b) the use of wells, tanks, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of the revenues of the State or dedicated to the use of the general public."

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is "forbidden." The new Constitution rests profoundly on the assumption of a society where the rights of the individual are sacred even as against the State. The Supreme Court will have power "to issue directions or orders in the nature of the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate" for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights granted to the individual by the Constitution.

Part IV of the Constitution entitled "Directive Principles of State Policy" enjoins certain duties for the State but without in any way affecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizen. This is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution. The word "directive" is used to lay down certain directions to the future legislature and the executive, showing the broad purposes to which they have to devote the exercise of their authority. They are meant to be codes of constitutional propriety which

will govern the future government in relation to the people. These principles are meant to be an active and imperative basis of State policy.

The expression "State" has a dual meaning. As a collective entity, it represents the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislature of each State. In a distributive sense it implies even the village panchayats (Council of Elders), district boards and other local bodies.

Among the economic rights and principles of social security which the Constitution intends the State to secure for its millions of citizens are:

(1) adequate means of livelihood.
(2) fair distribution of wealth.
(3) equal pay for equal work.
(4) prevention of exploitation of child and adult labor.
(5) the right to work.
(6) to receive education including free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14.
(7) public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, disability and other cases of undeserved want.
(8) the right to a living wage.
(9) conditions of work assuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, and
(10) raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health.

A special emphasis is laid on the promotion of education and economic interest of the less favored sections of the community.

Finally the directive principles require the State to "promote international peace and security by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and respect for treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.

Characteristics of the Constitution

The Constitution defines India as a sovereign democratic republic. Supreme power vests with the people through their elected representatives in Parliament. The President acts always on the aid and advice of his Ministers who are responsible to Parliament.

India is defined as a "Union of States." The word "States" denotes all the units whether provinces, the Chief Commissioners' provinces, the State Unions, the Centrally administered States or other Indian States. The Union so described has all the characteristics of a federation, namely, (1) a written Constitution, (2) a clear demarcation of powers between the units and the Center, and (3) the Supreme Court to settle disputes between the Center and the constituent units.

Nevertheless, the new Constitution of India is a flexible instrument designed to suit all eventualities. The federal structure may thus be converted into a unitary system in the event of an emergency like war.

Parliament

In the Indian Constitution the Central Legislature is called Parliament. It

consists of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People. The President is an integral part of Parliament. All bills passed by the two Houses must have his formal assent and all Acts are enforced and promulgated by him.

Like all other federal states, the Indian Constitution provides for a bicameral system. The Council of States will be a representative chamber of the States, the constituent units of the Indian Union.

Representatives on the Council of States are elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Legislature of a State and, where it is bicameral, by the elected members of its Lower House only.

The House of the People is elected directly by the voters in the States.

One of the outstanding features of the Indian Constitution is the provision relating to adult franchise. It is laid down that "the election of the House of the People shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every citizen who is not less than twenty-one years of age and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or under any Act of Parliament on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at such elections."

This provision makes every adult in India, male or female, a co-sharer in the Government and casts on about 188 million people the mantle of political masters. It sweeps away all the antiquated and undemocratic qualifications - property, income, status, titles, literacy, etc., which debarred 97 per cent of the people of India under the Act of 1919 and 90 per cent under the 1935 Act from exercizing their elementary right of citizenship, namely, the right to choose a representative. The Constitution removes the notorious system of communal electorate which corroded the body politic in the past and stultified society into statutory communal (sectarian) compartments.

For the purpose of election the States are to be divided into territorial constituencies "and the number of representatives to be allotted to each such constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not less than one representative for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one representative for every 500,000 of the population." The over-all condition is that the ratio between the number of representatives allotted to a constituency and its total population (as ascertained at the last preceding census)must be uniform throughout India.

THE COMMONWEALTH

The National Congress Party of India passed a resolution in December 1948 at Jaipur as follows: "In view of the attainment of complete independence and the establishment of the Republic of India, which will symbolise that independence and give to India the status among the nations of the world that is her rightful due, her present associations with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Nations will necessarily have to change. India, however, desires to maintain all such links with other countries as do not come in the way of her freedom of action and independence, and the Congress would welcome her free association with the independent nations of the Commonwealth for their common weal and the formation of world peace."

So far as India was concerned there were two ways of looking at the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the first place, the Commonwealth was a peculiar structure which had grown bit by bit into the almost complete freedom of its component units. The only factor which bound them together was allegiance to the British King. In the second place, so far as the non-European sections of the British Empire were concerned there was a traditional antipathy towards the idea of allegiance to a foreign King who symbolised the foreign domination of the country which the people of India found themselves unable to accept.

With the emergence of freedom the basic conditions for continued antagonism disappeared. Membership of the Commonwealth on a free and equal basis entailed certain advantages which it would have been unrealistic to deny.

The advantages of India continuing to be a member of the Commonwealth were, if anything of greater value to Britain. The spectacle of a free India voluntarily choosing membership of the Commonwealth would vindicate Britain's claim of binding other nations to itself with the ties of freedom.

Thus it was clear that both Britain and India desired to continue their close association in the Commonwealth. What was it that stood in the way? The crux of the problem was how to reconcile the membership of a republican India in an association which was monarchical and made the idea of allegiance to the Crown the bedrock of its foundation.

On April 21 the British Prime Minister called a conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to discuss this problem and on April 27, the London Government issued a communique explaining the position arising from India's decision to adopt a republican form of Government and her desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth.

The communique said that the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding and had as their historical background the traditional capacity of the Commonwealth to strengthen its unity of purpose, while adapting its organization and procedures to changing circumstances.

The Prime Minister affirmed India's desire to continue full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the King as a symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the head of the Commonwealth functions so far as India is concerned.

The governments of the other countries of the Commonwealth accepted and recognized India's continuing membership.

This declaration showed both the elasticity of the British Commonwealth system as well as the far-sighted statesmanship of the Indian Prime Minister who showed his readiness to build for the future without regard to the past history of bitterness in Indo-British relations.

On his return home, Pandit Nehru broadcast to the nation on May 10 and said, inter alia: "Our foreign policy has often been declared by me to be one of working for peace and friendship with all countries and of avoiding alignments with Power blocs. That remains the key-stone of our policy still. We stand for the freedom of suppressed nationalities and for putting an end to racial discrimination. I am

convinced that the Sovereign Indian Republic, freely associating herself with the other countries of the Commonwealth, will be completely free to follow this policy, perhaps in an even greater measure and with greater influence than before. I know that much is being done in parts of the Commonwealth which is exceedingly distasteful to us and against which we have struggled in the past. That is a matter to be dealt with by us as a sovereign nation. Let us not mix up things which should be kept separate.

"It has been India's privilege in the past to be a meeting place for many cultures. It may be her privilege in the present and the future to be a bridge to join warring factions and to help in maintaining the most urgent thing of today and the future - the peace of the world. It is in the belief that India could more effectively pursue this policy of encouraging peace and freedom and of lessening the bitter hatreds and tension in the world, that I willingly agreed to the London agreement. I associated myself with the decisions taken in London at the Prime Ministers' meeting in the full belief that they were the right decisions for our country and for the world. I trust that the Indian people will also view them in that light and accept them in a manner worthy of the stature and culture of India and with full faith in our future. Let us not waste our energy, at this critical moment in the world's history, over empty debates, but rather let us concentrate on the urgent tasks of today, so that India may be great and strong and in a position to play a beneficient part in Asia and the world."

On May 17, the Constituent Assembly of India passed a Resolution proposed by the Prime Minister ratifying the declaration agreed to by the Prime Minister on the continued membership of India in the Commonwealth of Nations.

PRINCELY STATES

India's second year of freedom saw the near completion of the task of welding together 550 diverse States with the rest of the country to form a unified, strong and democratic entity.

Outstanding among the difficult and delicate operations that the Ministry of States had to undertake during 1948-49 were, firstly, the liberation of Hyderabad from the morass of anarchy, communal passions and feudal ambitions, secondly, the merger of large States, like Mayurbhanj, Kolhapur and Baroda in Provinces and the taking over of Bhopal, and thirdly, the formation of three big States Unions - the Patiala and East Punjab States (PEPSU), Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin.

While speeding up the process of integration essential to the quick emergence of a strong India, firm and lasting foundations were laid for the institution of a satisfactory system of administration, finance and good Government in the States. Steps were also taken to bring about the liquidation of feudalism, to evolve a democratic constitution for the States and to secure their economic advancement.

While the first part of the task, namely, the political integration of India has been almost completed, the latter part, in which the efforts of the Ministry of States were in the direction of bringing the States to the level of the Provinces in all respects, has still to make up a considerable leeway. The building up of a well-ordered administration in the States and the States Unions and the instilling of democratic responsibility into their Governments are a much harder though less spectacular piece of work.

The process of territorial integration of States which was started in India's first year of freedom was carried forward to its logical conclusion during the following year. This took one of three forms, merger with the adjacent province, transformation into Centrally administered areas, or grouping with other States to form a viable unit.

During 1948-49, six States with a total area of 23,598 square miles and a population of five and a half million were merged into provinces. These were Danta, Sirohi, Kolhapur and Baroda which were merged in Bombay, Mayurbhanj merged in Orissa and Tehri Garhwal in U.P. Three States - Bilaspur, Bhopal and Rampur - with a total area of 8,268 square miles and a population of about one and a half million were taken over by the Center as Chief Commissioner's Provinces. Twenty-eight States with a total area of 147,673 square miles and a population of over 24 million were formed into three States Unions, the PEPSU, Greater Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin. The PEPSU is a Union of 8 States comprising Patiala, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faidkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia. The Greater Rajasthan Union consists of 18 States, including the four big States of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Jaisalmer and the Matsya and the Rajasthan Unions which were formed earlier in March and April 1948 respectively. The Travancore-Cochin Union is the latest to be formed, comprising the two southern-most States in India.

Progress Of Integration

Progress so far in respect of territorial integration is briefly as follows:-

214 States covering an area of 106,085 square miles with a population of seventeen and a half million have been merged in provinces.

25 States covering an area of 27,329 square miles with a population of over two and a half million have been taken over as Centrally administered areas.

304 States covering an area of 236,360 square miles with a population of over thirty-seven million have been integrated into six Unions of States.

Final Political Map Of India

The nearly final political map of India has now emerged. In the place of 566 individual States making up a crazy patch-work, we now have on the map 6 fair-sized Unions of States, (PEPSU, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin), 5 Centrally administered areas (Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Bilaspur, Bhopal and Rampur), which will be Chief Commissioners' Provinces like Delhi, and 8 unmerged States, namely, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Banaras, Manipur, Tripura, Cooch-Behar and Khasi Hill States (consisting of 16 units). Banaras is shortly to be merged in the adjoining province of U.P. The intention of the States Ministry in regard to the four small Eastern States which have never been considered viable is to integrate them appropriately. In the balance, there will be only Mysore, Hyderabad and Kashmir left untouched by the process of merger and grouping.

Uniform Constitution

Along with this territorial integration, the process of democratization was

going on simultaneously. The States merged into Provinces form part and parcel of the Indian Provinces which have a democratic Constitution and Government. For the States which have been taken over Centrally, the Central Government and the Parliament of India are responsible. So far as the Unions and viable States like Mysore are concerned, it is now proposed to have their Constitution set out in the Constitution of India itself. A Committee of seven members of the Constituent Assembly of India has provided a model constitution based on the provisions in the Constitution in respect of provinces. When the Constitution is passed, the position of the provinces and the States will be that of equal partners having the same status and identical rights and responsibilities.

Financial Integration

With a view to bringing about the integration of States' Federal Finances, a three-man Committee was appointed in October, 1948. The Committee has now evolved a suitable programme for the evolution of a uniform pattern of Federal Finances in respect of States and States Unions involving the same relationship between the units and the Center as between the Provinces and the Center and a system of contribution and division of revenues between the Center and the units. The Committee's plan envisages an interim period of 10 years within which it would be feasible to make the necessary financial and administrative adjustments for bringing up the States' finances to the provincial pattern. The Committee has further recommended that the Central Government should take over the responsibility if not the functions in regard to the Central subjects, such as defence, railways, communications, broadcasting etc. by the next financial year. With the assumption of this responsibility by the Center, the abolition of all internal barriers such as land customs will be complete. Relieved of these shackles, internal trade and commerce are bound to flourish and India would be enabled to progress as an economic unit.

Good Administration

A notable advance in the field of administration was the decision of the States Unions and Mysore to participate in the Indian Administrative Service and other Central Services. Already a number of officers from the Center and the Provinces have been lent to the administrations of various States Unions. Public Service Commissions have been set up in these units and steps are being taken to free the services from the predominance of any one class. High Courts have been established and the judiciary separated from the executive in some units. Public treasuries and regular accounting are being instituted.

An important and much needed device to make up for the lack of experienced political leaders in most of the States Unions is the institution of Advisers to the Rajpramukhs by the States Ministry. The Covenants signed by the Rajpramukhs provide now for the overall responsibility of the Central Government in respect of these Unions. It is expected that, as an interim measure at least, the tutelage conferred by these measures will prove beneficial.

Abolition Of Feudalism

The fixing of the privy purses of the Rulers is in itself an achievement of great magnitude in that it ensures that the revenues of the States would be spent on the good of the people. It is expected that the savings on the expenditure incurred on the Rulers and their families may easily exceed $9,000,000 per annum. The privy purse is calculated on the basis of 15 per cent on the rupee equivalent of the

first $30,000 of average annual revenue of the State concerned, 10 per cent on the next $120,000 and 7½ per cent above $150,000, subject to a maximum of $300,000. Although this maximum has been exceeded in the case of some of the major States, the amount so fixed is payable during the lifetime of the present Rulers only. The privy purse is intended to cover all the expenses of the Rulers and their families including those on residences, marriages and other ceremonies.

Along with the settlement of the privy purses, the private property of the Rulers has been separated from the State property, in consultation with the popular Ministers. Such property includes palaces and buildings, investments, jewelry, motor cars and even camels, horses and elephants. The value of property so far settled amounts to several billion dollars.

Measures are being set afoot to remove other forms of feudalism from these States such as Jagirdari tenure, forced labor, etc. In Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, police and revenue powers of Jagirdars have been abolished. The problem of abolishing jagirs in all the States Unions is now under consideration.

Merger Of State Forces

Steps have already been taken to integrate the armed forces maintained in the merged States with the Indian Army. Indian State Forces maintained in the units which form parts of States Unions are at present under the responsibility of the Rajpramukhs of the Unions (except in Travancore-Cochin, where they are under the Ministry), subject, of course, to the directions of the Government of India. The question of their re-organization has been the subject of conferences with Rajpramukhs and their Chief Ministers. There has been agreement that they must be so organized and maintained that they will, together with the armed forces of India, fit into one overall pattern for the defence of the country. Integration of these forces is now only a matter of time.

Future Of Hyderabad

As for Hyderabad the Interim administration has almost completed the electoral rolls in the State. As the Government of India stand by their declaration that the future of the State and its relationship with India is to be decided by the people of the State, elections are to be held soon for convening a Constituent Assembly for the purpose. The people of Hyderabad are now eagerly awaiting the day on which they will cast their votes and decide their own future.

The table given below indicates the units now in existence:

I. Centrally Administered States

States	Area In Sq. Miles Approximately	Population 1941 Census
Cutch	8,461	501,000
Himachal Pradesh	10,600	936,000
Bhopal	6,921	785,322
Rampur	894	477,042
Bilaspur	453	110,000

II. Unions Of States	Area In Sq. Miles Approximately	Population 1941 Census
Saurashtra	21,742	3,701,344
Vindhya Pradesh	24,610	3,569,000
Greater Rajasthan (including Matsya Union)	128,424	13,085,000
Madhya Bharat	46,353	7,150,000
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	10,099	3,424,000
Travancore and Cochin	9,115	7,492,895
III. Individual Viable States		
Hyderabad	82,313	16,338,534
Jammu and Kashmir	84,471	4,021,616
Mysore	29,458	7,329,140
IV. States Not Affected So Far By Mergers Or Integration		
Cooch Behar	1,318	640,842
Khasi States	3,788	213,586
Manipur	8,620	512,069
Tripura	4,116	513,010

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

India's deficit in the supply of foodgrains has normally averaged 2½ million tons a year. This shortage used to be covered by rice imports from Burma. The war and Japanese occupation of Burma cut off the external sources of supply. Widespread failure of the rains, on which crops in India have to depend, made the position worse. Transport priorities for war materials hindered the free movement of foodgrains, and swift-paced inflation added complexity to the problem.

To meet the conditions of scarcity, the Government gave effect to a scheme of food control and rationing, which grew steadily and became, as the American Food Mission to India remarked, the largest experiment of its kind. Nearly 130 million people are today covered by statutory rationing or controlled food distribution. The Provincial Governments work their own schemes of foodgrains procurement. Imports of foodgrains are in the hands of the Central Government. The distribution of available supplies has all along been on an equitable basis.

Heritage Of War

Wartime maladjustments, some of which were inevitable, could be set right only through long-term planning.

Agriculture had been neglected, and it was no easy task to make up for wasted time. After the advent of freedom India's Government accepted as a national emergency the task of securing adequate food rations for the people. Reserves in hand had dwindled alarmingly. There had been a world-wide food shortage between 1943 and 1948, and the allocations received by India were insufficient for her needs.

Subsidized Food

Two steps were taken to redress the balance. One was the large-scale import of

foodgrains to meet distribution demands. India has controlled internal food prices at a level that is fair to the producer as well as the consumer - an anti-inflation measure. But the price level of imported foodgrains was much higher and, in some cases, almost double the domestic rate. This, therefore, involved the payment of heavy subsidies on imported foodgrains so as to make them available to the consumer at the internal controlled price. Food control and rationing are expected to continue till 1951. Imports of foodgrains, however, will be progressively reduced. India has signed the recently-negotiated International Wheat Agreement, and will purchase 1,042,000 tons of wheat annually within the price brackets of $1.80 and $1.20 per bushel maximum and minimum in the next four years. The obligation to fulfil this commitment will become effective, under the terms of the Agreement, as and when prices are at the minimum, which are specified at $1.50, $1.40, $1.30 and $1.20 per bushel for the next four years.

The Future Prospect

Large-scale food imports could be only an interim measure. They imposed a heavy burden on the strained foreign exchange resources. The Government were therefore looking ahead and planning for the future. Every possible effort was needed to mobilize internal resources and step up food production, so as to eliminate the country's dependence on imports. Specialist surveys have been unanimous that food production in India could be largely expanded by extensive as well as intensive cultivation. The Government have examined these policies and planned accordingly.

The target set is an increase in internal food production by at least 4 million tons by the end of 1951 so as to achieve complete self-sufficiency. For this purpose one million acres of weed-infested areas and cultivable wasteland will be ploughed up; tube wells are to be sunk and other means of water supply improved; fertilizers and inorganic manures like oil cakes and compost as also better seeds, are to be distributed on a large scale, ensuring increase in yield per acre. This task of expanding the food production has been accepted as number one priority; administrative machinery is being adapted to enlist the cooperation of farmers as well as the general public, so that the "grow-more-food" campaign becomes a real success.

The long-term measures center on river valley projects designed to provide assured water supplies and cheap electricity and on fertilizer factories. The Sindri factory with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons is expected to be in production next year.

India has large agricultural resources. Her Government are set on the task of mobilizing these resources, so that the people may attain an essential freedom - freedom from hunger. The fulfilment of this hard proud task would be rendered easier by the assistance she might receive from industrially advanced nations who have equipment to export, as well as technique.

MULTI-PURPOSE POWER SCHEMES AND IRRIGATION

India's hydro-electric resources are estimated, on a rough approximation, to be between 30 to 40 million kilowatts. However, no more than 1½% of the water power available has so far been harnessed.

The Government have planned to make use of this great power potential for the industrial development of the country. The major projects, if executed, would add many million kilowatts to the present meagre supply. Significantly, they would mainly

benefit backward rural areas, adding vastly to their productive capacity.

Many of these river valley projects are multi-purpose. Fully developed, they would regulate floods, conserve the soil, improve inland transport and above all, provide irrigation for millions of acres.

Shortages in essential materials such as steel and cement have slowed down the progress of these schemes. Finance and foreign exchange are further hurdles. Priorities have therefore been given to certain projects, and the work accelerated.

The Damodar Valley project, one of the first to be planned, holds a high place in the priority scheme. Based on T.V.A. model, with a system of 8 dams, it will provide power to the vast coal fields of the area and irrigate 800,000 acres. It is expected that the scheme would benefit 7 million people and increase their standard of living. It has been decided to speed up this project, so as to complete it in five years.

Work on the Bhakra Dam construction has advanced. This too is based on the T.V.A. model, with a dam 480 feet high across the Sutlej (East Punjab).

The Nangal Power Project comprises a weir eight miles downstream of the site of the proposed Bhakra Dam.

The Hirakud project in Orissa, apart from providing power, will irrigate 2 million acres and open navigation for ships of 9 ft. draught for 380 miles up that river.

The Jog Falls project in Mysore harnesses the magnificent Gassapa Falls.

Nearing completion in Madras province is one of the largest dams made of earth. The earthwork portion of the dam will be about 14 furlongs in length with a maximum height of 109 feet.

The earth dam scheme has been evolved as a result of researches made on the local soil (at the Soils Laboratory, Madras) and the study of earth dam construction in America by engineers deputed by the Madras Government.

The Project consists of a dam five and a half miles long. The masonry portion will be just two furlongs in length, the rest being converted to an earth dam.

Near the dam site a model village with all amenities has sprung up. About 95 per cent of the buildings have been constructed of soil blocks.

Other projects that are in advanced stages of planning and await the supply of material resources are as follows:

The Kosi Project is designed to bridle a turbulent mountain river and use it for the generation of power and the irrigation of 3 million acres. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is to assist the Government of India in carrying out a trial load analysis of the dam with the help of models for which facilities exist only in America.

The Wainganga River Project in the Central Provinces will open up 320 miles of navigation.

The Tungabadhra Project in Madras and Hyderabad is expected to impound 2.6 million acre feet of water and irrigate 300,000 acres.

The Yamuna Project in the United Provinces envisages a barrage of 2,408 feet across the Yamuna River, diverting water into an 8-mile concrete-lined channel, and a 70 foot dam on the river Tons, with a 7-mile concrete-lined tunnel through intervening hills.

The Chambal Project in Central India is expected to be "the cheapest dam in the world and the fourth largest."

The Ghataprabha Project in Bombay envisages a 44-mile long canal and a dam, to provide power and irrigate 300,000 acres.

Among other multi-purpose schemes under investigation are:-

The Narbada Tapti and Sabarmati projects in the Central Provinces, Bombay Province and the Saurashtra Union; the Indravati and Sabri schemes in the Bastar State; the Brahmaputra, Barak, and Someshwari river valley development schemes in Assam; the Sone Valley scheme in Bihar, United Provinces and Rewa State; the Ganga Barrage project, a scheme of river control and resuscitation in West Bengal; the Nayar Dam project, Sarda Hydel project, Rihand river project in the United Provinces, the Kistna-Pennar project in Madras; the Pipri dam project in the United Provinces; and the Kalinadi Hydro-electric project in Bombay Province.

Lesser Works

Lesser works are in progress over wide areas. There is, for instance, the Madras Government's 5-year-plan, which comprises 300 minor irrigation schemes costing between 18 and 21 million dollars, and irrigating 10,800 acres. Again, in Kathiawar, there is a project for the irrigation of 25,000 acres.

It is worthy of note that the Government of India have decided to undertake the manufacture of hydro-electric machinery in the country. Such equipment has hitherto been imported in major part from abroad.

The Urgency

The Prime Minister has called upon India's power engineers to approach their problems in a spirit of war emergency and of service to the masses in a battle against nature and untoward happenings.

Batches of Indian engineers from the various provinces connected with schemes enumerated above have toured the United States that they may apply to their work in India the benefit of their study of power and irrigation schemes in this country.

Plant has been and is being ordered mainly from abroad and large orders have been placed through the India Supply Mission in Washington in the U.S.A.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE

India's financial position as revealed in the budget for 1949-50 is intrinsically sound. India has only a moderate public debt in relation to her national income. She has extensive internal assets and practically no external debt. She had weathered the storm after partition and in spite of extraordinary demands on her resources for relief and rehabilitation of refugees, imports of food from abroad on an unprecedented scale, and the defence of Kashmir, the budget was balanced without sacrificing any essential schemes of development. India had made headway in the fight against inflation, the production curve was slowly rising, and there were plans on hand for increasing the food production of the country.

Two major questions of policy which caused so much speculation about the financing of industries in India were decided early this year. These were the questions of foreign capital and nationalization. In April 1949, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, declared in Indian Parliament that foreign private investment capital would be welcomed in India subject only to the restrictions and regulations that apply equally to Indian capital. Indian capital was to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because Indian national savings would not be enough for rapid industrialization of the country but also because in many cases, scientific, technical, industrial knowledge and capital equipment could best be obtained along with foreign capital.

As regards existing foreign interests, Government made it clear that no restrictions or conditions were to be imposed that were not applicable to Indian enterprise. Foreign interests would be further permitted to earn profits subject only to regulations common to all. There were to be no restrictions on the existing facilities for the remittance of profits or with regard to the withdrawal of foreign capital investments, but remittance facilities would naturally depend on foreign exchange considerations. As a result of this declaration not only has a sense of confidence and security been created among foreign enterprises in India, but also foreign capital is expected to flow increasingly towards India.

As regards nationalization, Government's policy was clarified by both Prime Minister Nehru and Dr. S.P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply. Certain basic industries were to be under State control because it was considered to be dangerous for these industries to be controlled by private interests. A second category of industries was listed which could be under private control but here again, if the State planned the development of these industries planning itself would demand a certain measure of control by the State. For the rest, there would not be any interference for at least 10 years; there may not be any control after 10 years. It was also laid down clearly that in the field of basic industries, Government would rather start new industries than merely transfer the ownership of existing industries to the State. No time limit was set for the nationalization of any industries but in the meantime, Government intended to build nationalized sectors in essential industries.

In terms of practical achievement in industrial progress, India can be said to have "turned the corner" in 1948-49. Production in 1948 was 12% to 16% higher than that of the previous year. Coal production in India showed a steady rise from 29.5 million tons in 1937 to 30.3 million tons in 1948. This has enabled India to supply coal to several neighboring countries. Pakistan has been importing from India 170,000 tons of coal monthly and Ceylon, Burma and other South East Asia countries 85,000 tons. During the first six months of 1949, India exported 100,000 tons to Australia 30,000 tons to Japan.

By the end of 1949, India will have 15 new textile mills producing between 80 and 100 million yards of additional cloth annually. It is expected by 1951 production will be increased by about 400 million yards. A new sheet rolling factory with a capacity of 6,000 tons of brass and copper sheets a year, was opened at Kurla, near Bombay. Construction of three-quarters of a fertilizer factory at Sindri (Bihar), has been completed and when it goes into full production in early 1950 it will be the biggest factory of its kind in Asia. The aircraft factory at Bangalore has a new designing section completely managed by Indians, and is working on a type of aircraft required mainly for the Defence Ministry. Two factories for the manufacture of one million tons of steel annually are to be installed in the near future.

National Laboratories

Eleven national laboratories functioning under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and dealing with such subjects as physics, chemistry, metallurgy, glass-ware, roads, buildings and food and drugs, have been sanctioned by Government, and a beginning has already been made with the establishment of a food technological institute at Bangalore and a drug research institute at Lucknow.

Considerable progress has been made in the scheme for expanding cottage industries. Among the important small scale industries being developed are handloom cloth, palm jaggery, glassbead-making, pottery, sericulture, essential oils and handmade paper. A silk rearing station has been started in Dehra Dun, where 20,500 cuttings of bush mulberry have been planted. The glassbeads industry, a monopoly of the United Provinces, produced articles worth about $60,000 in 1948. A training center for artisans was recently set up at Khurja, United Provinces.

The biggest power alcohol plant in India with a daily capacity of 3,000 gallons was opened at Mirganj (Bihar) in April, 1949. India is dependent on other countries for 80 per cent of her petrol requirements. The production of power alcohol is expected to increase the resources of motor fuel. Nearly 500 motorcars and vehicles are expected to be assembled annually at an automobile factory being erected on an area of 125 acres near Madras City. The India Government has entered into an agreement with a Swiss company for the establishment of a machine tools factory in India. India's annual requirements of machine tools are valued at approximately 27 million dollars. The major portion of the demand relates to the production of precision types which are urgently required for the rehabilitation of the existing factories and for the extension of essential services like railways and ordnance factories. At present there are about 15 graded and 52 ungraded companies manufacturing machine tools.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

The Health Services of the Government of India have a vast and complex problem in hand. The resources of more than one Ministry, however, have to be put into full use for realizing India's objective. While medical care must be widened for curative as well as preventive purposes, permanent results would depend largely on the progress of environmental hygiene. Adequate nutrition and higher living standards are no less essential; and education has its place in the picture. A healthier India is, accordingly, the active concern of many departments of the administration. The Health Services, meanwhile, play their part by opening new hospitals and health centers, fighting diseases with every new instrument devised by science, and fostering medical research on a widening scale.

East-West Integration

The Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, appointed by the Government of India, has submitted its report. It concludes that medical relief afforded by Western medicine in India is inadequate at present. Indian medicine can take much of practical value from the Western system, but it has its own vital contribution to make. The Committee do not believe that there can be separate systems of Western and Indian medicine. Science is universal and medical science is no exception. The so-called "systems" merely represent different aspects and approaches to medical science as practised in different ages and in different parts of the world. Whatever is of value in any of them should be integrated and utilized for the benefit of humanity.

Such a unified system will give the people of India the benefits of all the advances that Western medicine has achieved and will, at the same time, be more suitable to their requirements and economic circumstances.

The Committee believe that this synthesis is practicable and recommend that immediate steps should be taken in this direction. The first step will be the integration of courses of study in such a way that whatever is weak in one system is supplemented and strengthened by the other. Next, in the field of research, experts in Indian and Western medicine will work together, checking up the various theories.

The report is under the active consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile, a novel experiment in combined and comparative treatment of patients under the various known systems of medicine with a view to evolving a synthesis of all medical treatments has been started in a hospital in the Central Provinces. Groups of patients suffering from similar diseases are treated separately, and if necessary jointly also, and the progress and response of patients to different modes of treatment is recorded.

Campaign Against Tuberculosis

Mass radiography is to be tried in India for the first time to detect the incidence of tuberculosis. Top priority has been given to experimental health surveys among industrial workers, who suffer most from the scourge. Calcutta, with its large industrial area, has been selected for the initial survey. The first unit will work with a program of 15,000 exposures a year, the service expanding as the response from industrial concerns increases. The installation of more units - one for each province - will depend on the success of this experiment.

The Health Ministry announced its firm faith in the use of B.C.G. as a preventive vaccination against tuberculosis. This was to be one of the many measures employed to fight the disease. It was clear that other steps, such as better living conditions, improved sanitation and the establishment of a chain of clinics, had to be given full impetus. B.C.G., however, was expected to achieve "a very real advance" in the control of tuberculosis.

India has received assistance in the B.C.G. technique from the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund and the Danish Red Cross.

India is a member of the World Health Organization and has secured a seat on its Executive Board. A Regional Bureau of the World Health Organization for South-east Asia has been set up at Delhi with an Indian as the Director. The Organization

is to provide assistance to India with advisory demonstration services, films, medical literature and special teaching equipment in respect of a number of diseases.

Research And Production

A new cholera vaccine with protective power ten times that previously used is being produced by the Haffkine Institute of Bombay. Researches at the Institute has also yielded an improved plague vaccine with higher protective power and greatly reduced toxicity. Planned methods have been developed for the control of bubonic plague.

To meet the increasing demand for vaccines, the Institute has raised its production capacity from 8 million to 30 million cubic centimeters a year.

A new drug effective against all common poisonous snakes in India has been developed. It is issued in dry form and can be kept and used even at small rural dispensaries where refrigeration facilities are not available.

India is soon to have a state-owned factory at an estimated cost of about 9 million dollars for the manufacture of penicillin, and anti-malarial and sulpha drugs. The factory will be in production before the end of 1949, and it is expected to yield annually 4,300 billion units of penicillin, 100,000 lb. of anti-malarial drugs and 100,000 lb. of sulphamerazine and sulphathiazole.

The Housing Problem

The shortage of steel and cement has seriously hindered the building trade, and private enterprise in this direction is necessarily slow-paced. The Central and Provincial Governments have been fully alive to the situation. In Delhi, a new Department of Housing, under the Ministry of Health, is at work. Prefabricated houses of aluminum and cement, which would lessen the need of material in short supply, have been designed. The cost of a prefabricated house with two living rooms, a kitchen and a bath, is expected to be about $750. A factory in Delhi will turn out 100 such houses per week. Other factories have been planned for Bombay and Bihar - the latter working for the benefit of miners and steel workers. A different type of prefabricated house with aluminum walls insulated with "glass wool" is in the experimental stage.

A number of new townships are being built in different parts of India by the Provincial Governments, with generous loans sanctioned by the Center. One such township near Bombay, for instance, will have 20,000 houses to accommodate 100,000 persons. This building programme is linked with the resettlement of refugees from Pakistan.

Those Uprooted Millions

The mass migration of millions of refugees from Western Pakistan was completed before the start of the year under review. The tale of terror is now the material of history. But the end of one baffling problem was, indeed, the beginning of

another. Temporary shelter for the displaced persons, a gigantic task as it was, could be only an interim relief measure. The homeless ones had to be distributed all through the country and absorbed in the varied mass of the population. They had to be given work, material as well as moral support, and all the instruments of a new living. At the same time, the sensitive balance of national employment, already shaken by the exigencies of post-war economy, could not be violently upset. Rehabilitation could succeed only as an item in India's planning for national reconstruction. The Government's action was based on this line of policy and the result has been satisfactory.

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, with Rs. 100,000,000 ($30,000,000) at its disposal, evolved a scheme to grant loans to urban settlers mainly for business purposes. Further grants were made by Provincial Governments, who had their quota of refugees, the numbers having been fixed at a conference of Premiers. Employment exchanges, too, have been effective. Cooperative enterprises, farming in particular, have been built up, as absorbents of displaced rural labor. While India's Government strained its financial and administrative capacity to help the refugees, the masses of the people also rose to the occasion and received them warmly, even if this meant a sharing of economic resources.

The story of India's refugee resettlement has almost reached its conclusion. It lacks the dramatic content of certain other recent episodes. But its triumph goes deeper than is apparent on the surface. A gigantic task of which any civilized government would be proud has been completed with calm competence.

* *

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SAYINGS

My idea of nationalism is that my country may become free, that if need be the whole country may die, so that the human race may live. There is no room for race hatred here. Let that be our nationalism. I do want to think in terms of the whole world. My patriotism includes the good of mankind in general. Therefore, my service to India includes the service of humanity.

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I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men. This is the India of my dreams.

* *

EDUCATION

The importance which the Government of India attaches to the education of the country's masses is shown by the inclusion of Article 36 in the new Constitution, which says: "The state shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years."

In all the nine provinces compulsory primary education has been introduced in some measure. The United Provinces has opened the largest number of new schools, 10,238. The target is to provide at least one school within a radius of 1½ miles of each village.

The Assam Government launched the scheme in 30 areas in the province on February 1. Nearly 150,000 children between the ages of six and seven would be admitted to schools. Under the Assam Primary Education Act of 1947, no boy or girl would remain illiterate by 1958.

West Bengal's scheme to impart free education to 2,250,000 children in the age group of six to 11 is ready. Nearly 15,000 primary schools with 90,000 teachers will be opened. Bombay is to organize a network of 30,000 primary schools.

Adult Education

No less attention is being given to adult education. Delhi province's five-year scheme aims at making literate nearly 500,000 adults from more than 300 villages neighboring the capital. Forty-two trained social workers have been posted to 25 villages to initiate the program. They will hold classes, run village libraries, impart education in health and hygiene and train workers. Audio-visual aids, mobile cinema vans and radio sets are being used in the literacy drive. Bombay distributes 600 educational movies to its schools.

Nearly 51,000 men and 25,000 women have received social education certificates in the Central Provinces, under a scheme started by the Government a year ago to wipe out illiteracy in five years.

The village schools are intended to be not only centers of instruction, but of welfare work, sports and recreation for the entire village. The object is to give the people, besides training in the three R's, instruction in the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy.

Teachers

The shortage of teachers is designed to be met by new training programs. A Central Institute of Education was founded by Prime Minister Nehru in Delhi on April 18, which would train teachers for higher and secondary schools. Each province has its own plan for training primary school teachers. Twenty-six mobile squads recently trained 3,000 teachers in the United Provinces.

Technical Education

More than two dozen universities and many technical institutes provide instruction in the following branches of study in engineering and technology, art, architecture and commerce:

Aeronautical, automobile, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, highway, internal combustion and radio engineering; naval architecture; tele-communication; mining; metallurgy; geology; applied physics; cinematography; chemical, leather, printing, sugar, textile, and art technology; architecture; and commerce.

A new department of radio physics and electronics, the first in India, has been opened at Calcutta University. The Delhi School of Economics, modelled on the London School of Economics, will provide specialized instruction in twelve branches of economics.

Nearly 800 Indian students, both Government-sponsored and private, are at present undergoing technical training at leading universities in the United States. The subjects in which the students specialize include animal husbandry and veterinary science, agriculture, chemical engineering, civil engineering, education, electrical engineering,industrial and applied chemistry, mechanical engineering, medicine and surgery and radio engineering.

The Government of India's expenditure on education has doubled in the past two years. Before 1947, the education budget was in the neighborhood of $6 million; for 1949-50 it is approximately $13 million. Similar increases are noticeable in the provincial budgets.

COMMERCE

The overseas trade of India continued to show considerable expansion in 1948-49, both in regard to imports and exports. The total value of exports increased from $1,185 million in 1947-48 to $1,248 million by 1948-49, prices remaining more or less the same. Imports increased from $1,197 million to $1,554 million in 1949. There was improvement in 1948-49 in the export of tea, vegetable oils, vegetable seeds,mica cotton and jute manufactures, tobacco manufactures and cashew nuts. Imports consisting mainly of manufactures including capital goods and essential goods like dyes,chemicals, instruments and apparatus and non-ferrous metals accounted for 59% of the total imports during 1948-49. Raw materials and food represented 24% and 17% of the total imports.

India's sea-borne trade during the year 1948-49 touched a record figure of $2,823 million as compared with $2,406 million in the previous year. The United States was the second best buyer from and seller to India, the pride of place being occupied by Great Britain. In imports into India, Britain came first with $456.4 million and the United States was second with $312.8 million; in exports, the United States came close to Britain's $293 million with $210 million.

The keynote of India's trade policy was clearly defined as export promotion as distinct from export control. This policy is being pursued with vigor in order to reduce India's adverse balance of trade and ultimately to tackle the problem of dollar shortage.

Trade Pacts

India concluded trade pacts with ten countries of Europe and Asia during 1948-49, one of their main objectives being to conserve India's hard currency reserves. The countries with which India has signed trade pacts are Switzerland, Poland,Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Japan, Egypt and the Anglo-American

zone of Germany. Negotiations for an agreement with Australia are proceeding. The principal commodities which India is expected to import are capital goods, timber, lead, zinc, milk products, and canned meat. She will export jute products, cotton textiles, oilseeds and manganese. Among other countries with which the India Government recently held trade talks are the U.S.S.R., Belgium, Italy, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Ceylon and Tibet.

The policy in regard to exports of jute and jute manufactures has been liberalized and exports are now more freely allowed to all hard currency areas. All restrictions on the export of cotton piece goods have been removed. An expert committee will now study further ways and means to stimulate India's export trade. As regards imports, a policy of austerity is now being followed, but imports of capital equipment and other essential goods have not been cut down. The export drive engineered by the Government has already shown encouraging results and there has been an increase of 39% in the volume of exports over a period of two years. The United States emerged as the largest buyer of Indian manganese in 1949 with 143,000 tons against 134,000 tons in 1948. The export to United Kingdom amounted to about 50,000 tons in 1949.

India concluded an agreement with Pakistan on the exchange of essential commodities. India will supply steel, coal, cotton, jute, textiles, chemicals and mustard oil and groundnut oil to Pakistan and will receive from her jute, hides and skins.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The difficulties in the way of the rehabilitation of India's greatest nationalized industry, the railroad system, after the long neglect of the war years and the dislocation of partition,have continued to operate, the foreign exchange situation and other obstacles in the way of importation of capital goods remaining large factors in the way of recovery and further development. Nevertheless there has been steady advance within the limits imposed. Conditions of service among personnel have improved, the rating structure for goods and passengers has been simplified, greater punctuality and speed in loading has been secured and replacement of rolling stock is accelerated. By the end of 1950, 863 locomotives will have been received from abroad, 455 due for receipt in 1949, and the new locomotive factory under construction at Chittaranjan, which is scheduled for completion in January 1950, will, in full production, meet part of the future demand.

The corrected figures of railroad mileage in the Indian Union as now constituted is 33,984. Employing about one million men and providing for 80% of the goods traffic and 70% of the passenger traffic within the country, the system carried in the last official year over one billion passengers, an increase of 124% over the last pre-war year, and representing 33,644 million passenger miles, and it hauled 73.5 million tons of goods, with a ton mileage of over 22 billion, an increase of 11% over the last pre-war year. This is no mean feat with depleted and worn rolling stock and with 30,974 miles of the whole system single track. It is worthy of note that the mission sent to India this year by the International Bank, which showed the urgent need of replacing the over-age locomotives, reported that the railroad system was in remarkably good condition.

In 1947-48 the operation ratio was 76.2,or, excluding depreciation, 82.5. This compares with other countries thus:

U.S.A. (Class 1 Railroads)	78.27
Canadian National	90.63
South African Railways	76.06
Western Australian Railways	109.34
South Australian Railways	107.00

Roads

The five-year plan for national highways referred to last year has made considerable progress. In the provinces the United Provinces Government has nearly reached the first year's target of its five-year program estimated to cost $207 million, some 6,000 miles of road having been built. The plan envisages construction of 7,000 miles of new metalled roads, 3,000 miles of concrete trackways and improvement of 20,000 miles of existing roads.

Radio

The eight-year development plan reported last year will increase the existing service from 15,000 to 80,000 villages, extending coverage from 50,000 square miles to 500,000 square miles.

The home service broadcasts in 15 languages and gives 128 program hours a day, with 40 news bulletins.

The external services use 23 languages, 16 foreign and 7 Indian. In March 1949, there were 300,000 receiving sets and they are growing at the rate of 9,000 a month. There are 14 broadcasting stations.

Posts

During the year Pan American Airways and Trans-World Airline Services were authorized to carry mail between India and the United States, this effecting a saving of some 30 hours in time of transmission.

To speed dispatch in the inland mails letters are now carried by air to the greatest extent possible without extra charge, the air-mail fee on letters and postcards having been abolished.

To mark Independence Day 1948, a new series of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial stamps was issued, and to mark Independence Day 1949, a new archaeological series is being issued, illustrating India's treasures in this field.

Telegraphs

A plan is being drawn up for the modernization and extension of the telegraph system, provision being made for a telegraph office in every town with a population of 5,000 or more, the substitution of underground cables for overhead lines, the installation of high-power wireless links between Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras and the introduction of time-saving devices for the general speed-up of traffic.

Telegrams in the Devanagri script are accepted on a limited circuit.

Telephones

As a first prime measure in curing India's backwardness in telephone services Government has decided to establish a telephone factory, the first of its kind in India, the company operating it to be owned to the extent of 90% by government and 10% by the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of England. The factory started work in January 1949 and is assembling 300 telephones a week. It will begin manufacture within two years.

The Overseas Radio Telephone Service is now in operation with the United States Mexico, Cuba, the United Kingdom and many countries in Europe, with countries in Africa and with China and Australia.

Shipping

Efforts have been made to enable Indian ships to enter overseas trade and two Indian companies have joined the India-United Kingdom Conference and one the India-North America Conference.

To assist in rapid development the Government of India decided to set up three shipping corporations each with capital of $30 million, 51% of which will be owned by Government, Government undertaking to take all risk of loss for five years, management being in the hands of experienced managing agents selected from existing shipping companies. Each corporation will operate a fleet of about 100,000 tons and the first now being set up will be managed by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

India's overseas trade involved an annual movement of 20 million tons of cargo and 200,000 passengers.

Top priority has been given by the Government to a $80 million project for the expansion and modernization of major ports. This work is to be completed within periods ranging between five and ten years.

Civil Aviation

The anti-inflation policy of the Government of India has slowed development but steady headway has been made.

Radio communication is being steadily built up and there are now 46 communication stations controlled by the Director General of Civil Aviation. For the encouragement of aviation, flying and gliding clubs are subsidized and 11 of these now exist.

The internal services are operated by 8 Air Transport Companies. In the year 1947-48 passengers increased to 342,000 from 260,000 the year before, mileage increasing from 9½ million to 13½.

Most of the important cities are now served. The international airports are those at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

In 1948-49 an Indian air service to the United Kingdom by Air India International was inaugurated, this a joint government and company enterprise.

Licenses have been issued for India-owned companies for services to China, Iran and Australia, and these are expected to begin operations shortly.

The Air Services of India have earned the reputation of being among the safest in the world.

Meteorological Department

Closely related to the Air Services is the Meteorological Department, which is the best in Asia and one of the most efficient in the world. During the year India took an important part in the activities of the International Meteorological Organization by holding the Regional Meteorological Conference for Asia at Delhi.

LABOR WELFARE

The labor policy of the Government was aptly summarized by the Labor Minister, Jagjiwan Ram, in a nation-wide radio broadcast. He said:

"The amelioration of the condition of the working class and the remedying of age-old inequities which have crushed the worker under an unjust social order and deprived him of the dignity which is his, is overdue. It is our settled policy that the worker in Free India shall enjoy unfettered the fruits of his labor....All factors which militate against these accepted objectives will have to be eliminated, come what may."

The progressive betterment of India's five million industrial workers has been one of the major tasks of the Government.

The FACTORIES ACT 1948, which came into force on April 1 this year, abolishes the distinction between seasonal and perennial factories, and seeks to make factories safer for work and cleaner, and vouchsafes more comforts and amenities to workers than those so far available.

The EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, the spearhead of a social security plan, which was inaugurated on October 5, 1948, provides medical care and treatment and casual sickness benefit to the worker for a maximum period of 56 days, maternity benefit for women for a period of 12 weeks, and disablement and dependents' benefits in the form of pensions in the event of a permanent injury or death.

The MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948, represents the first attempt in India at regulation of wages. The Fair Wages Committee of the Central Labor Advisory Council on June 7, 1949, in its draft report, recommended a fair wage which should enable a worker to provide himself and his family not only with the necessities of life, but with certain comforts and amenities, including education for his children, protection against ill-health and insurance against old age.

A PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME for coal-miners is being introduced under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948. A 6½ per cent cut is made from a worker's earnings and an equal amount is contributed by the employer.

Labor-Management Relations

A tripartite machinery, consisting of representatives of labor, management and Government, has been set up for each major industry in order to resolve conflicts. India is the first Asian country to make use of the tripartite machinery for promoting the cause of labor.

The result was a decrease in strikes and industrial disputes in 1948, compared with the previous year, and a substantial gain in the number of man-days in industrial production.

The Labor Minister has announced that an Industrial Relations Bill is in preparation. Labor courts will be set up to give workers a start in collective bargaining. The court will recognize and enforce agreements between labor and management.

Housing

The Ministry of Labor has a plan for building one million houses for workers in ten years. Besides, a plan for 50,000 houses for coal-miners in Bihar, Bengal and the Central Provinces is already under way.

New houses are being built in well laid-out workers' colonies, with provision for playgrounds, parks, hospitals, reading rooms, clubs and schools, a pleasing contrast to the ones in which the Indian worker has lived.

India And I.L.O.

India is an original member of the International Labor Organization and is the fourth biggest contributor towards its expenses. Since 1922 the Government of India has occupied one of the eight permanent seats on the Governing Body of the I.L.O., reserved for chief industrial countries. S. Lall, India's Labor Secretary, was elected chairman of the Governing Body at its meeting in Geneva on December 8, 1948.

India has ratified the following principal I.L.O. conventions: convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week; convention concerning employment of women during the night; convention on right of association and combination of agricultural workers; convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; convention on equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; convention concerning employment of women during the night (Revised 1934); convention concerning the protection of workers employed in loading and unloading ships; convention concerning employment of women on underground work in mines; and convention providing a labor inspection system.

Asian Federation Of Labor

India was also the leader in the movement for setting up an Asian Federation of Labor at a conference of eight Asian nations in Geneva in June, 1949.

The Federation will aim at raising the living standards of Asian workers, preventing Communist infiltration in labor unions and making the voice of Asian workers heard at international conferences.

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CONCLUSION

The foregoing pages have briefly analysed India's problems and her progress, but they belong to the realm of material living. There are many aspects of India - her hopes and aspirations, her culture and heritage - which are not easy to convey in so brief a brochure.

A brief quotation from the private correspondence of the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, may reveal the spirit of new India. He writes:

"How many of us have an understanding and an emotional appreciation of the tremendous richness and variety of India? Wherever we may be, we think we are in the heart of India and represent the quintessence of India's culture and tradition, and that the others are rather near the outer pale and their chief function is to fall in line with us. That approach seems to me to be far from reality, and to ignore not only the facts as they are in India, but also the age-long tradition of India which allowed each culture to have scope for growth and did not try to coerce it into a single pattern. Modern conditions of life, new methods of swift transportation and communication, inevitably tend to produce a certain uniformity and regimentation. Whether that is a good thing or not may be a matter for argument. But deliberate attempts to accelerate this process are hardly likely to succeed, and in the measure they succeed they may deaden something that is bright and make lustreless what has been vital in our national life.

"How wise were our ancestors in their large-hearted tolerance and human understanding! It would be well with India if we of the present generation had also a measure of that tolerance and human touch. Culture, like a flower, does not take kindly to forced growth, and, like a flower again, it fades away in an environment not suited to it; compulsion crushes it and makes it lifeless.

"So as we build the mighty structure of free and republican India, let us remember all the innumerable faces that India has, and provide for them. Let us not try to remould any of them forcibly to conform to our particular conception of what India is."

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STATISTICS

Area	1,246,880 sq. miles
Population	(1948 estimate) 337,110,000
	The density of population is 260 per sq. mile
Capital	New Delhi
Currency	Rupee (divided into 16 annas)
	Rs. 3-5/16 = $1.00
	or 30.15 cents = 1 Rupee
Cattlewealth	178.2 million head
Railroad	33,984 miles
" stations	7,198
" locomotives	8,900
" carriages	17,000
" wagons	229,000
Roads	239,081 miles

Road Development Plans

National Highways	25,000 miles
State Highways	6,000 "
District Roads	160,000 "
Village Roads	150,000 "

Aviation

Airports	24
Airports Under Construction	30
Flying Clubs	15
Domestic Airlines	10
International Airlines	6

Radio

Licensed Radio Sets	350,000
Radio Stations	15
Languages used over All India Radio	31

Education

Universities	26
Arts Colleges	400
Professional Colleges	150
Grammar High Schools	200,000
Primary Schools	over 500,000

Health

At Present

Doctors	47,400
Nurses	7,000
Health Visitors	750
Midwives	5,000
Dentists	1,000

Plan For Next 10 Years

Doctors	293,000
Nurses	80,000
Dentists	2,000
Medical Colleges	27

Press (newspapers and periodicals)

English	868
Hindi	853
Urdu	571
Bengali	396
Tamil	305
Marathi	243
Telugu	151
Gujerati	137
Punjabi	81
Kannada	51
Oriya	49
Malayalam	23
Sindhi	8
Assamese	7

Entertainment

India has the second largest movie industry in the world. In 1948 India produced 262 feature films. There are 2,200 movie theatres in India.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN 1948

Coal	29.73 million tons
Salt	59.3 million maunds
Dry Cells	122.73 million Nos.
Electric Motors	60,000 H.P.
Electric Fans	160,000 Nos.
Cables & Flexibles	23,913 million yds.
Belting	661 tons
Iron Castings	272,454 tons
Bicycles	51,688
Superphosphates	21,358 tons
Soda Ash	28,200 tons*
Bleaching Powder	2,836 tons*
Aluminium	3,354 tons*
Copper	6,031 tons
Alloys	15,732 tons
Rubber Raw	15,400 tons
Cycle Tubes	3.82 million
Motor Tubes	.74 million
Power Alcohol	3.54 million gallons
Cotton Yarn	1,442,342,000 lb.
Woollen Manufactures (excluding cottage industries)	23,668,074 lb.
Steel	854,000 tons
Electric Lamps	9.13 million Nos.
Motor Car Batteries	110,000 Nos.
Transformers	80,000 K.V.A.
Wires (bare and covered)	6,684 tons
Electric Black Copper	3,630 tons
Diesel Engines	964*
Machine Tools	1,691 Nos.*
Sulphuric Acid	80,000 tons
Caustic Soda	4,383 tons
Chlorine Liquid	1,800 tons*
Drugs	522,000 gallons
Antimony	370 tons
Lead	545 tons
Semi-Manufactured Metals	26,511 tons
Cycle Tires	3.34 million
Motor Tires	.78 million
Industrial Alcohol	4.9 million gallons
Raw Cotton	28 lakhs bales*
Cotton Cloth	4,337,502,000 yds.
Rayon Weaving (150,000 hand looms; 15,000 power looms)	114 million yds.

* Approximate figures

Cement	1,516,226 tons*	Sugar	1 million tons*
Paper & Boards	99,765 tons	Hydrogenated Oils	145,000 tons
Tea	550 million lb.	Coffee	17,000 tons (estimated)
Cigarettes	29,658.16 million	Matches	499,586 cases
Buffalo Hides (vegetable)	979,000	Cow Hides (chrome)	1,087,000
Buffalo & Cow Hides (tanned)	4,602,300	Goat & Sheep Skins	15,250,000
Plywood	38.63 million sq. ft.	Soap	190,000 tons
Glass	70,000 tons	Ceramics	23,000 tons*
Refractories	185,511 tons	Enamelware	6,763 million Nos.
Insulators	2,529,000 pieces	Abrasives	40,600 reams

* Approximate Figures.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA

Product	Area 000 Acres	Production 000 Tons
Rice	59,656	18,760
Wheat	20,207	5,346
Millet (Jowar and Bazra)	55,291	8,255
Maize	7,755	2,111
Ragi	5,108	1,391
Barley	7,127	2,488
Gram	18,498	4,310
Oilseeds	21,405	4,600
Cotton (000 bales of 400 lb. each)	10,932	2,116
Jute (000 bales of 400 lb. each)	646	1,654
Tea (000 lb.)		
Coffee (figures in unit)		
Tobacco		
Sugar Cane	3,784	5,269

EXPORT TRENDS IN 1948

India's exports in 1948 recorded a substantial rise in value--$1,272.7 compared with $1,145.4 in 1947 and $754.5 in 1946. Much of this increase is attributable to high prices, but it should be noted that, while the figure for 1948 relates to the Indian Union's exports alone, figures for periods prior to August 15, 1947, relate to undivided India.

Commodities, exports of which figured in the 1948 increase, were: jute manufactures, cotton piecegoods, seeds, lac, mica, groundnut oil, linseed, castor oil. The following table shows exports in 1948 in terms both of value and quantity:

Product	Quantity (Thousands of Tons)	Value (Millions of Dollars)
Jute Manufactures	957.0	459.0
Jute Raw	235.0	75.3
Cotton Piecegoods (Millions of Yards)	309.3	101.2
Cotton Raw	94.9	50.9

Product	Quantity (Thousand of Tons)	Value (Millions of Dollars)
Cotton Waste	54.0	16.3
Hides and Skins, Raw	17.0	16.7
Hides and Skins, Tanned	13.7	34.9
Seeds	153.8	31.2
Lac	27.5	29.0
Mica	17.8	18.5
Manganese Ore	330.1	6.6
Groundnut Oil	42.1	22.1
Linseed Oil	11.4	57.5
Castor Oil	18.2	9.7
Tea	159.6	169.0

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH INDIA IN 1948

Imports Into India From The United States (Value in million dollars)

Commodity	Value
Foodstuffs	66.3
Dairy products	2.3
Grain sorghums	20.3
Wheat	34.0
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	9.2
Wood and paper	6.2
Nonmetallic minerals	24.0
Petroleum and products	20.6
Precious, semiprecious, synthetic and imitation stones, except industrial diamonds (1947)	6.4
Machinery and vehicles	99.6
Electrical machinery	11.4
Industrial machinery	35.1
Office appliance	3.1
Chemicals and related products	37.1
Photographic and projection goods	2.3
Scientific instruments and apparatus	2.2
Miscellaneous office supplies	1.4
Reexports, total	.7
Vegetable products, inedible	10.6
Rubber manufactures	1.2
Tobacco unmanufactured	8.8
Textile fibers and manufactures	14.5
Cotton unmanufactured	4.8
Cotton manufactures, including semimfrs.	7.5
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1.3
Metals and manufactures	29.0
Iron and steel-mill products	11.0
Iron and steel advanced manufactures	3.8
Copper	8.2
Zinc and manufactures	3.4
Agricultural machinery and implements	5.5
Automobiles, parts and access.	30.0
Aircraft, parts and access.	6.9
Merchant vessels	2.0
All other exports of U.S. merchandise	4.2

Exports To The U.S. From India

Foodstuffs	36.0
Cashew nuts	12.6
Tea	14.8
Pepper	7.7
Textile fibers and manufactures	170.8
Cotton, unmanufactured	4.8
Jute and manufactures	152.1
Wool, unmanufactured	8.5
Animals and animal products, inedible	16.3
Hides and skins, raw	11.2
Vegetable products, inedible	22.8
Shellac and lac	16.3
Nonmetallic minerals	14.0
Mica and manufactures	12.9
Metals and manufactures	6.2
Manganese ore	4.3
Ilmenite, incl. ilmenite sand	1.3
All other imports	1.6

Product	Quantity (Thousand of Tons)	Value (Millions of Dollars)
Cotton Waste	54.0	16.3
Hides and Skins, Raw	17.0	16.7
Hides and Skins, Tanned	13.7	34.9
Seeds	159.6	31.4
Lac	27.5	29.0
Tea	17.6	18.5
Manganese Ore	330.1	6.6
Groundnut Oil	42.1	22.1
Linseed Oil	11.4	57.5
Castor Oil	18.2	9.7
Tea	159.6	169.0

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH INDIA IN 1948

Imports Into India From The United States (Value in million dollars)

Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Foodstuffs	66.3	Vegetable products, inedible	10.6
Dairy products	8.3	Rubber manufactures	1.2
Grain sorghums	20.3	Tobacco unmanufactured	6.8
Wheat	34.0	Textile fibers and manufactures	14.5
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	7.2	Cotton unmanufactured	4.8
Wood and paper	6.2	Cotton manufactures, including wearing apparel	7.5
Nonmetallic minerals	24.0	Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1.3
Petroleum and products	20.5	Metals and manufactures	29.0
Precious, semiprecious, synthetic and imitation stones, except industrial diamonds (1947)	6.4	Iron and steel-mill products	11.0
Machinery and vehicles	99.6	Iron and steel advanced manufactures	3.8
Electrical machinery	11.4	Copper	8.2
Industrial machinery	13.1	Zinc and manufactures	3.4
Office appliance	3.1	Agricultural machinery and implements	5.5
Chemicals and related products	37.1	Automobiles, parts and access.	30.0
Photographic and protection goods	2.3	Aircraft, parts and access.	6.9
Scientific instruments and apparatus	2.2	Merchant vessels	2.0
Miscellaneous office supplies	1.4	All other exports of U.S. merchandise	4.2
Reexports, total	4.7		

Exports To The U.S. From India

Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Foodstuffs	36.0	Animals and animal products, inedible	16.2
Cashew nuts	12.6	Hides and skins, raw	11.3
Tea	12.8	Vegetable products, inedible	22.8
Pepper	4.7	Shellac and lac	16.3
Textile fibers and manufactures	170.4	Nonmetallic minerals	14.0
Cotton, unmanufactured	4.8	Hides and manufactures	12.9
Jute and manufactures	152.1	Metals and manufactures	6.2
Wool, unmanufactured	6.2	Manganese ore	4.3
		Ilmenite, incl. titanite and	1.3
		All other imports	1.6